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LICHEN NOTES NO. 16

(Containing something of record and comment, and describing one new species.)

G. K. MERRILL.

LECANORA ARGOPHOLIS (Wahl.) Ach. Lich. Univ. p. 306. On rocks of a bluff, Logan, Mont. Dr. J. F. Brenckle. Sufficiently near No. 50 Kryptogamae Exsiccatae, the specimen yet has the thicker thallus characteristic of *L. frustulosa* (Dicks.) Ach. Tuckerman included the *L. argopholis* of Nyl. Scand. p. 166 in his conception of *L. frustulosa,* and in Koerb.Systema the form is made var. a. or equivalent to the species. Nylander gives the spore dimensions of *L. argopholis* as 11-18 × 7-9μ as compared with 10-12 × 6μ for *L. frustulosa,* and indicates for the species larger apothecia than those of the latter. I do not find that any of the authorities described *L. argopholis* as with an effigurate thallus such as *L. frustulosa* often possesses. Such differences as are here mentioned seem scarcely sufficient to separate the two forms.

RAMALINA POLLINARIA Ach. L. U. p. 608. On dead trunks, near Waynesville. N. C. Paul C. Standley, No. 5813. This plant is the nearest approach to the *R. pollinaria* of Europe of any yet examined from America. The tips of the laciniae show the farinose soredia characteristic of the species, but in all other particulars the specimen might be passed as *R. farinacea.*

RAMALINA CERUCHIS (Ach.) DN. Frammenti lich, p. 45. On willows, Kanaka Bay, San Juan Island, Wash., A. S. Foster. Provided with apothecia, but no spores were discovered. Interesting because of establishing a new northerly limit for the species on the West Coast.

ALECTORIA IMPLEXA (Hoffm.) Nyl. ex Norrl. Med. Soc. pro F. et Fl. Fenn. I, (1876) p. 14. Reaction KHO + yellow. On trees, Gaspe peninsula, Quebec, Skagway, Alaska, and Nova Scotia, J. Macoun; near Spokane, Wash., T. A. Bonser. This is in part var. c. *implexa* Fr. of Tuckerman's Synopsis, the other components being *A. jubata* (L.) Ach. Nyl. emend. Cromb. Jour. Bot. 1872, p. 233, best represented in this country by the sorediiferous West Coast specimens that Acharius distinguished as the var. *prolixa,* and the filiform esorediate condition from Eastern America. This last mentioned plant is intermediate between *A. jubata* (L.) Nyl. and the var. *lanestris* Ach. L. U. p. 593, and like both is without proper reaction with KHO. The plant is distinct and deserving of a name, and it is proposed to designate it as **A. jubata** forma **minuscula** forma nov. The examples of *A. jubata* and its variations known to the writer may be arranged as follows:

A. jubata (L.) Ach. l.c. commonly elongated, pendulous and sorediate.

forma *minuscula*, commonly abbreviated but pendulous filiform throughout and esorediate.

var. *lanestris* Ach. Lich. Univ. p. 593, much reduced, erect or prostrate, sparcely sorediate or destitute.

var. *nitidula* Th. Fr. Scand. p. 25, short, erect, shining and esorediate.

ALECTORIA CHALYBEIFORMIS (L.) Nyl. Flora 1869 p. 445, forma **nidulifera** (Norrl.) Merrill comb. nov. *A. nidulifera* Norrl. Flora 1875, p. 8. On dead trunks, vicinity of Waynesville, N. C. P. C. Standley, No. 5779. Mixed with normal conditions of the species. The form has been identified in collections from Montmorency Falls, Quebec, J. Macoun; Hendersonville, N. C., H. A. Green; and Knox County, Maine, the writer,

ALECTORIA LOXENSIS (Fée) Nyl. Syn. p. 278. On trees, base of Blue Mountain Peak, Island of Jamaica, Wm. T. Maxon, No. 1449. Perfectly characteristic but without apothecia. Specimens from Neocria, Mexico, collected by C. G. Pringle have lateral concave apothecia with thin elevated entire margins, the spores parenchymatous, brown, 84-105 $\mu \times$ 38-45 μ.

PARMELIA ULOPHYLLA (Ach.) Merrill, Bryologist **11**:91. On oak trunks near Waynesville, N. C. P. C. Standley. Exactly agreeing with the plant from Manitoba House, J. Macoun, on which the species was constituted. There is every reason to believe that the plant may be found anywhere in our Northern States, but is overlooked from its resemblance to *P. caperata*.

PARMELIA CETRATA Ach., Hue emend. Lich. Ex. Eur. p. 173 *P. reticulata* Tayl. in greater part; *P. perforata* of Nylander's various publications for the most part. Forma *ciliosa* Olivier Viaud-Grand-Marais, Notes sur les Parm. et les Physc. de l' Ouest (France) p. 156. On trunks, near Waynesville, N. C. P. C. Standley, No. 5784. The specimens are both limbate and globose-sorediate, and the margins markedly black-ciliate. Not previously recorded for America so far as known. The form also occurs in Knox County, Maine.

P. cetrata forma *sorediifera* Wainio Etud. Bresil, p. 40 has been examined from various localities in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, but in no instance were the specimens corectly identified by their distributors. *P. cetrata* var. *corniculata* Mull. Arg. Rev. Lich. Meyen, p. 312 is detected from Georgesville, Ohio. E. E. Bogue.

PARMELIA PERFORATA Ach. Method, p. 217. It is now well known that Nylander mistakenly conceived the plant at present recognized as *P. cetrata* Ach. to be the *P. perforata* of Acharius, and the error made easily possible the establishment of the very distinct and true *P. perforata* as a species with the name of *P. hypo-*

tropa. But *P. perforata* and *P. hypotropa* are absolutely identical, proved in numberless specimens that present the characters of both in an individual plant. To certain specimens of so-called *P. hypotropa* coming from the Gulf States, entirely white beneath, the name of *hypotropa* might be applied, but in no other sense than that of merely a state or form as in Tuckerman's view.

NEPHROMA LUSITANICUM Schaer. Enum. p. 323. Over mosses at the base of trees, South Thomaston, Maine, Sept. 1909, and detected in material from Nova Scotia, collected by Prof. J. Macoun. Previously unrecorded from Eastern America so far as I know.

LECANORA SUBTARTAREA Nyl. Flora 1882, p. 550. On trunks of spruces and once on birch, Knox County, Maine, and on spruce, Nova Scotia, Prof. J. Macoun. Reaction KHO+yellow, with CaCl the varioloid outgrowth is tinged reddish. A peculiar plant easily to be taken for a *Pertusaria.* Our specimens are all without apothecia, but comparison with authentic material makes the determination certain. Unrecorded from America so far as I know.

Leptogium (*Mallotium*) **pilosellum** Merrill sp. nov. Thallus irregularly orbicular, moderately expanded, appressed centrally but somewhat free and slightly undulate toward the circumference, membranaceous, brownish-green when dry but blackish-green wet, submonophyllous, irregularly lobate at the circumference, the axils acute, the margins of the lobes smooth or minutely notched and interruptedly white-*pilose,* cortex here and there smooth but mostly scabrous, beneath colored much as above and interruptedly hirsute with simple white rhizoids 1-5 mm in length. Apothecia small, plane, reddish or brownish, the thalline margin more or less densely white-*pilose.* Spores fusiform-ellipsoid, *bilocular,* each sporoblast one or more nucleolate, 20-24 × 7-8μ. Paraphyses articulated, rather discrete. Algae blue-green, in clusters, no distinct chains observed. On mosses over rocks, Goldendale, Wash. A. S. Foster, No. 1186.

Rockland, Maine.

REVIEWS, CURRENT LITERATURE.

EXOTIC MOSSES.

C. Heinrich of Dresden has just issued the first part of Dr. Georg Roth's "Die Aussereuropäischen Laubmoose," including *Andreaeaceae* with seven plates and beginning the *Archidiaceae* including the generic description and the key. This is the beginning of a stupendous undertaking, no less a task than figuring and describing, as far as possible from original or type specimens, all the mosses of the World, other than those that occur in Europe. It promises well for the success of this undertaking, that he has secured the coöperation and loan of material from Messrs. Brotherus and Cardot, Levier, and others, and